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WORLD CATTLE NUMBERS IN 1949 AND 1950

Cattle numbers throughout the world, at the beginning of 1950, are estimated at 771 million head by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This current preliminary estimate exceeds the record number of last year by 7 million head and the 1936-40 average by 28 million head or nearly 4 percent. Generally, the improved feed situation in 1948 and 1949, together with a strong demand for beef and veal, encouraged cattle raisers in most areas of the world to expand their herds.

Cattle numbers during 1949 increased moderately on all continents except in South America and Africa where numbers declined. The largest numerical gains, however, occurred in Asia, Europe, the Soviet Union and North America, with only minor increases in Oceania. Notwithstanding these increases, numbers in Asia, Europe and the Soviet Union continue to be from 2 to 6 percent below their prewar levels. On the other hand, North and South America now exceed their prewar numbers by 17 percent, while Africa and Oceania were 10 and 8 percent, respectively, above the 1936-40 average.

CATTLE: Estimated world total, by continents,
average 1936-40, annual 1949-50

Continent or area	Average		1949 1/		1950 1/		Increase (+) or decrease (-)	
	1936-40						1950	1950
							1936-40	1949
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent		
North America	96,700	111,500	113,200		+17	+2		
Europe	103,100	96,900	99,000		- 4	+3		
Soviet Union	59,800	54,000	56,000		- 6	+4		
Asia	295,300	284,600	289,300		- 2	+2		
South America	105,600	127,200	123,700		+17	-3		
Africa	64,400	70,700	70,600		+10	--		
Oceania	18,100	19,200	19,500		+ 8	+2		
Total	743,000	764,100	771,300		+ 4	+1		

1/ Preliminary.

The outlook in 1950 is for a moderate increase in cattle numbers in Europe and the Soviet Union. Further minor gains are likely in North America, particularly in the United States and possibly in Mexico, also in several South American countries, and Africa and Oceania. The degree of increase will be largely determined by pasture conditions and the quantity of feed available during the year. Other factors that may have some effect on cattle numbers in 1950 are the availability of foreign exchange for purchase of feedstuffs, price controls on cattle and meat, and government restrictions on feed and slaughter. From the long-term viewpoint, breed improvement, disease elimination and development of new areas for cattle expansion will ultimately affect future cattle numbers and productivity.

Numbers in the United States in 1949 increased about 3 percent and are now 20 percent above the 1936-40 average but 6 percent below the 1945 peak. The strong domestic demand for beef, a plentiful supply of feedgrains and forage and relatively good pasture conditions encouraged cattlemen to expand their herds. Canadian cattle numbers, on the other hand, have been declining for 6 consecutive years, due largely to unprofitableness of grain farming, heavy commercial slaughter and, during the last two years, to large exports of live cattle to the United States. In Mexico, cattle numbers also were reduced materially by the foot-and-mouth disease control and the beef canning programs. Numbers in Cuba are up slightly, but considerably below prewar.

Because of better pasture conditions and larger available feed supplies in 1948 and 1949, European cattle numbers are now within 4 percent of their prewar levels. All countries except Portugal and France are believed either to have surpassed last year's numbers or remained at about the same level. In the United Kingdom, cattle numbers are estimated to be 17 percent above prewar. Several European countries are either near or above their 1936-40 average. Such countries as Greece, Poland, Norway and Germany, however, are still below. Further increases in 1949 were largely curtailed by lack of dollar exchange for feed importations. Imported feed supplies, particularly from Canada and United States, were relatively expensive to cattle raisers and became more so after devaluation last September.

According to the best available information, cattle numbers in the Soviet Union have not reached established goals, but continue to increase and are approaching prewar numbers. The upward trend in numbers reflects generally an improved feed situation and the government's enforcement of its predetermined production program.

In South America, deteriorating pastures in the latter part of 1949, due to drought or near-drought conditions, have reduced cattle numbers by 3 percent from a year earlier. Nevertheless, current numbers are estimated to be about 17 percent above the 1936-40 average. Although some increases occurred in Brazil and Colombia, these were more than offset by declines, particularly in Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay. Australia, in particular, and New Zealand, to a lesser extent, increased their cattle numbers, reflecting improved pasture conditions in 1948 and 1949.

Asiatic cattle numbers increased slightly in 1949, but numbers are somewhat below the 1936-40 average. Although some increases occurred in Iran, Iraq, and Indonesia, the principal gains were in India, Pakistan, Burma, Siam, Japan, and Formosa. In Africa, cattle numbers were believed to have been maintained at last year's level. Decreases in Madagascar, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa probably cancelled minor gains in several of the African countries.

Cattle and calves on farms and ranches in the United States on January 1, 1950 were reported at 80,277,000 head, compared with 78,298,000 head at the beginning of 1949. This is an increase of 3 percent over the preceding year and 20 percent above the 1936-40 prewar average, but 6 percent below the record high of 1945.

Favorable prices obtained for cattle, beef and veal and dairy products in relation to feed prices in 1948 and 1949 encouraged cattle raisers to build up their herds and to increase their feeding operations. As a result, beef cow numbers reached 16,786,000 head, an increase of 5 percent over the preceding year, and are now the largest on record. Also, milk cows and heifers of 2 years and over kept for milk increased by 1 percent over last year, to reverse the downward trend in numbers for the first time in 5 years.

Cattle imports into the United States from Canada in 1949 totaled 437,525 head and were 6 percent below those of 1948. Total dutiable cattle were 412,129 head, approximately 7,000 head below those of a year earlier. Calves and cattle in the 200 - 699 weight group were the only classes to show an increase. Breeding stock importations in 1949 dropped 50 percent, dairy animals fell off 42 percent and other cattle of 700 pounds and over declined by 9 percent.

Cattle numbers on farms in Canada, as of December 1949, were reported at 8,243,300 head in comparison with 8,251,300 head a year earlier. These numbers were the lowest since 1941. It also was the fifth consecutive year that the trend has been downward. The number of milk cows, according to the estimates, increased by around 30,600 head to materially offset the decline of 38,600 head that occurred in the total number of other cattle. High prices for cattle and beef in the United States encouraged a higher slaughter rate and larger exports of live cattle and meat to markets in the States. If the large exports of cattle and meat continue to the United States, cattle numbers in that country can be expected to be reduced still further.

Mexican cattle numbers, at the beginning of 1950, are somewhat below their high point of 1947, but still considerably above the prewar level. The downward trend, however, reflects the removal of surplus cattle in 1948 and early 1949 by slaughter under the beef canning program, slaughter for serum manufacture and the meeting of regular commercial slaughter requirements. Livestock numbers in central Mexico are approaching normal following the 1948 aftosa slaughter program. With the meat canning program terminated, cattle in northern Mexico can be expected to show some increase in 1950.

CANADA: Number of cattle on farms, by principal classes,
1939-1949

Year:	June			:	December		
	Milk	Other	Total		Milk	Other	Total
	cows	cattle			cows	cattle	
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1939 :	3,581	4,693	8,374	:	3,933	4,291	8,224
1940 :	3,650	4,730	8,380	:	3,917	4,399	8,316
1941 :	3,624	4,893	8,517	:	4,002	4,247	8,249
1942 :	3,680	5,265	8,945	:	3,832	5,002	8,834
1943 :	3,795	5,870	9,665	:	3,953	5,553	9,506
1944 :	3,930	6,416	10,346	:	4,088	6,170	10,258
1945 :	3,998	6,761	10,759	:	4,013	5,948	9,961
1946 :	3,711	5,954	9,665	:	3,717	5,299	9,016
1947 :	3,697	6,021	9,718	:	3,667	5,277	8,944
1948 :	3,701	5,775	9,476	:	3,539	4,712	8,251
1949 :	3,620	5,461	9,081	:	3,570	4,673	8,243
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Compiled from Livestock Surveys of June 1 and December 1.

Cattle numbers in Cuba on January 1, 1950 were estimated to be somewhat higher than the preceding year, but still below the 1936-40 average. The prospect, however, appears to be for the upward trend in numbers to continue in 1950. Favorable prices for cattle and beef in recent years, increase in number of breeding animals and reduction in calf-mortality through better care have resulted in a higher calf-cow ratio and, consequently, in an increase in numbers.

Argentine cattle numbers in July of this year are expected to be somewhat below the 41,268,000 head reported in the May 1947 census. Heavy marketings of unfinished cattle and large exports of frozen beef, due to the severe drought of the past several months, have materially reduced cattle numbers. Exports of live cattle to neighboring countries decreased during the year. No further increase is expected in 1950 and a decline is likely if the drought continues.

The 1949 cattle numbers in Brazil continue to exceed the high level attained during the war years. The quota plan, recently established, limits the number of animals that may be slaughtered to the 1947 level and cows less than 7 years cannot be marketed. If these restrictions are carried out and growing conditions continue favorable, it is very likely that cattle numbers will increase further in 1950.

Colombia, Uruguay and Chile were the only other South American countries to show an increase in 1949 cattle numbers over those of 1948. Both Colombia and Uruguay up to 1949, inclusive, had shown progressive increases during the postwar period. In 1950, Colombian cattle numbers are expected to continue an upward trend, while Uruguayan numbers, which reached a peak of 8.7 million head in 1949, are expected to decline, since herds are being sharply reduced due to overstocking and a new drought. Chilean numbers in 1950 are not expected to increase but may remain near the present level. The present lack of government protection for cattlemen and the coordination of policies affecting the cattle industry are likely to keep numbers from increasing during the year.

The number of cattle in the United Kingdom were at a record level of 10.2 million head in June 1949, an increase of 4 percent over the preceding year. These numbers were 16 percent above the 1936-40 average. Although cattle numbers are considerably larger than prewar, beef production is estimated to be only 85 percent of prewar. This is largely due to a larger proportion of cattle in dairy herds, proportionately larger number of young cattle, and longer fattening period than formerly. It is not very probable that 1950 numbers will be any larger since numbers seem to be in balance with probable feed supplies.

In Eire, the 1949 June cattle numbers increased by 5 percent over the preceding year, reversing the downward trend which apparently began in 1946. These numbers exceed the prewar level by 7 percent. By the aid of ECA, substantial quantities of feed have been brought in to supplement domestic feed supplies. This enabled numbers to be increased, reflecting a 26 percent increase in cattle exports between 1948 and 1949. Such exports were largely to the United Kingdom, except for limited numbers principally to Belgium, Netherlands and Western Germany.

UNITED KINGDOM: Number of cattle on farms,
by principal classes,
year 1939 and annual 1946-49

Date	: Cows : and : heifers : in milk	: Cows : in calf : but not : in milk	: Heifers : in : calf	: Two : years : old and : over	: One : year : and : under two	: Under : one : year	: Total
	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands
1939-June	: 2,841	: 480	: 564	: 1,342	: 1,867	: 1,778	: 8,872
Dec.	: 2,434	: 917	: 580	: 1,260	: 1,721	: 1,861	: 8,773
1946-Mar.	: 2,549	: 953	: 864	: 1,599	: 1,657	: 1,807	: 9,429
June	: 2,919	: 618	: 885	: 1,683	: 1,747	: 1,777	: 9,629
Sept.	: 2,673	: 885	: 833	: 1,699	: 1,695	: 1,807	: 9,597
Dec.	: 2,450	: 1,100	: 626	: 1,598	: 1,604	: 1,860	: 9,238
1947-Mar.	: 2,559	: 970	: 818	: 1,640	: 1,579	: 1,810	: 9,376
June	: 2,897	: 643	: 843	: 1,678	: 1,708	: 1,798	: 9,567
Sept.	: 2,658	: 934	: 805	: 1,749	: 1,699	: 1,805	: 9,650
Dec.	: 2,415	: 1,117	: 624	: 1,568	: 1,587	: 1,907	: 9,218
1948-Mar.	: 2,519	: 1,001	: 861	: 1,564	: 1,546	: 1,905	: 9,395
June	: 2,933	: 650	: 907	: 1,635	: 1,603	: 2,078	: 9,805
Sept.	: 2,691	: 958	: 855	: 1,608	: 1,537	: 2,172	: 9,821
Dec.	: 2,521	: 1,092	: 641	: 1,504	: 1,619	: 2,153	: 9,529
1949-Mar.	: 2,650	: 957	: 861	: 1,527	: 1,639	: 2,132	: 9,766
June	: 3,048	: 639	: 908	: 1,632	: 1,794	: 2,208	: 10,229
Sept.	: 2,685	: 1,033	: 873	: 1,614	: 1,805	: 2,194	: 10,204
	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :

Compiled from Monthly Digest of Statistics.

Danish cattle numbers in December 1949 were 5 percent above a year earlier and 93 percent of the prewar level. The relatively good feed grain and root crops, and pastures in 1948 and 1949, coupled with substantial quantities of feedstuffs imported through ECA assistance, enabled Danish farmers to rebuild and to expand their cattle herds. This year, exports of live and slaughtered cattle, according to reports, increased somewhat, but were below the prewar average. Also, the price for beef and veal rose about 30 percent immediately after rationing and price controls were abolished in the latter part of November. The degree of increase in future cattle numbers appears to depend on the availability of domestic feed supplies, including pastures, and the amount of foreign exchange available for the purchase of foreign feeds.

DENMARK: Number of cattle on farms,
by principal classes,
year 1939 and annual 1946-49

Date	Cows	Heifers	Calves under one year	Bulls and oxen	Total
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1939-July	1,614	659	852	146	3,271
Dec.	1,618	587	850	131	3,186
1946 1/-Mar.	1,592	690	737	105	3,124
July	1,594	667	801	105	3,167
Dec.	1,560	596	758	90	3,004
1947 1/-Mar.	1,613	650	706	100	3,069
July	1,546	634	734	100	3,014
Dec.	1,410	524	663	71	2,668
1948 1/-Mar.	1,535	549	605	89	2,778
July	1,475	599	671	86	2,831
Dec.	1,473	543	659	76	2,751
1949 1/-Mar.	1,605	554	641	87	2,887
July	1,535	623	707	84	2,949
Dec.	1,566	549	700	71	2,886

1/ Includes cattle in towns, which totaled 50,000 head in December 1946.

Compiled from Statistiske Efterretninger.

Cattle numbers in Sweden last summer increased over a year earlier and were within 8 percent of their prewar numbers. Feed supplies in 1949 were larger than in the previous year. Although some increase in numbers is expected during 1950, the degree of gain, if any, will depend largely on the availability of feed imports and domestic feed production. In Norway, cattle numbers increased somewhat in 1949, but were still 12 percent below the 1936-40 average. Present goals call for an increase in 1950 cattle numbers. Such expansion of herds will depend on prices of dairy products and availability of domestically produced and imported feed supplies.

Cattle numbers in Netherlands increased considerably in 1949, reflecting the relatively good feed situation in 1948 and 1949. Fixed maximum prices for cattle were abolished in early November of last year and subsidies on beef were also discontinued. With farmers being urged to improve pastures by rotation and fertilizers, cattle numbers in 1950 can be expected to reach the prewar level unless adverse weather conditions reverse present outlook. Belgian cattle numbers showed some increase over those of early 1949 and now exceed prewar numbers by about 10 percent. There was very little change in beef cattle numbers, but dairy cattle numbers increased during the year. Feed supplies, both domestic and imported, have been adequate quantitatively and pastures have been better than average.

An unfavorable feed supply situation in France during the summer and fall of 1949 resulted in a slight downward trend in cattle numbers. The expected shortage of hay and fodder crops caused farmers in the latter part of the year to reduce their herds for fear that winter feed supplies would not be adequate for the carry-over of stock. However, a mild winter permitted considerable grazing, and forage supplies became more nearly adequate than anticipated last fall. With meat production larger than 1948, the difficulty of selling cattle on the domestic market at satisfactory prices has led to the formulation by the government of an export program designed to ensure a stabilized domestic market.

Although the trend of cattle in Spain has been somewhat uncertain in recent years, it is believed that numbers are in an upward direction. Weather and pasture conditions during the latter part of 1949 were favorable and considered near ideal for livestock. Portugal, on the other hand, has experienced another drought situation and cattle numbers were believed to be below those of the preceding year.

Cattle numbers in western Germany increased about 3 percent over those of a year earlier. This reflects the change in policy in the middle of 1948 when it was decided to launch a program of rebuilding herds. Prior to that time the policy called for diversion of land to crops for direct consumption and the providing of meat for the population. However, as the over-all food situation improved, and forage became available, and cattle reached a low level, the policy with regard to livestock was changed, which accounts for the upward trend in numbers. Present plans call for the return of cattle numbers to prewar level by 1952. Polish cattle numbers are believed to continue an upward trend since the policy of the satellite countries is to require farmers to increase livestock numbers. War losses apparently reduced numbers considerably below the prewar level and recovery has been slow.

Rebuilding of herds in Switzerland has been slow. Current estimates indicate that the trend of numbers has been upward for the last two years. The expansion of grassland, satisfactory milk prices to the producers, and the decline in slaughter of heifers have enabled farmers to rebuild herds. With numbers about 10 percent below the 1936-40 level and the feed situation more favorable in the latter part of 1949, it is likely that a further increase can be expected.

Although official reports on Czechoslovakian cattle numbers are not available, other information indicates a considerable increase in 1949. The increase is attributed to the desire of farmers to keep as many livestock as possible and to regain the losses of 1947 due to the drought and restore their numbers to the prewar level. Further increases can be anticipated, but perhaps will be more gradual than in 1948 and 1949 since restocking was heavy in that period. Present plans contemplate sizeable imports of feed to supplement domestically produced feeds.

Although statistical data regarding the number of cattle in such countries as Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia are not available, it is very likely that at least normal increases have occurred and numbers may be reaching prewar levels. In recent years, growing conditions in those areas are believed to have been favorable and conducive to the recovery of cattle numbers.

Austrian cattle numbers are reported to be up to 85 percent of their prewar numbers. Some increase occurred in 1949 and further gains can be anticipated in 1950 unless growing conditions become unfavorable. Italy, on the other hand, has been able to increase numbers and they are now at or near their prewar levels. In view of a relatively poor forage crop in 1949, only limited availability of feed concentrates, and a drop in the price of dairy products and slaughter cattle, it can be assumed that a further increase in numbers is not likely in 1950. In Greece, cattle numbers show a slight increase over the preceding year, but continue far below their 1936-40 level.

The improved pasture and feed situation, together with enforcement of the government production program, has enabled cattle producers in the Soviet Union to increase cattle numbers and to continue their upward trend. Although numbers are nearing the prewar level, the established goals have not been attained. The recovery in cattle numbers has been accomplished through normal increases and outside acquisitions. Further increases in 1950 are likely if growing conditions continue to be favorable.

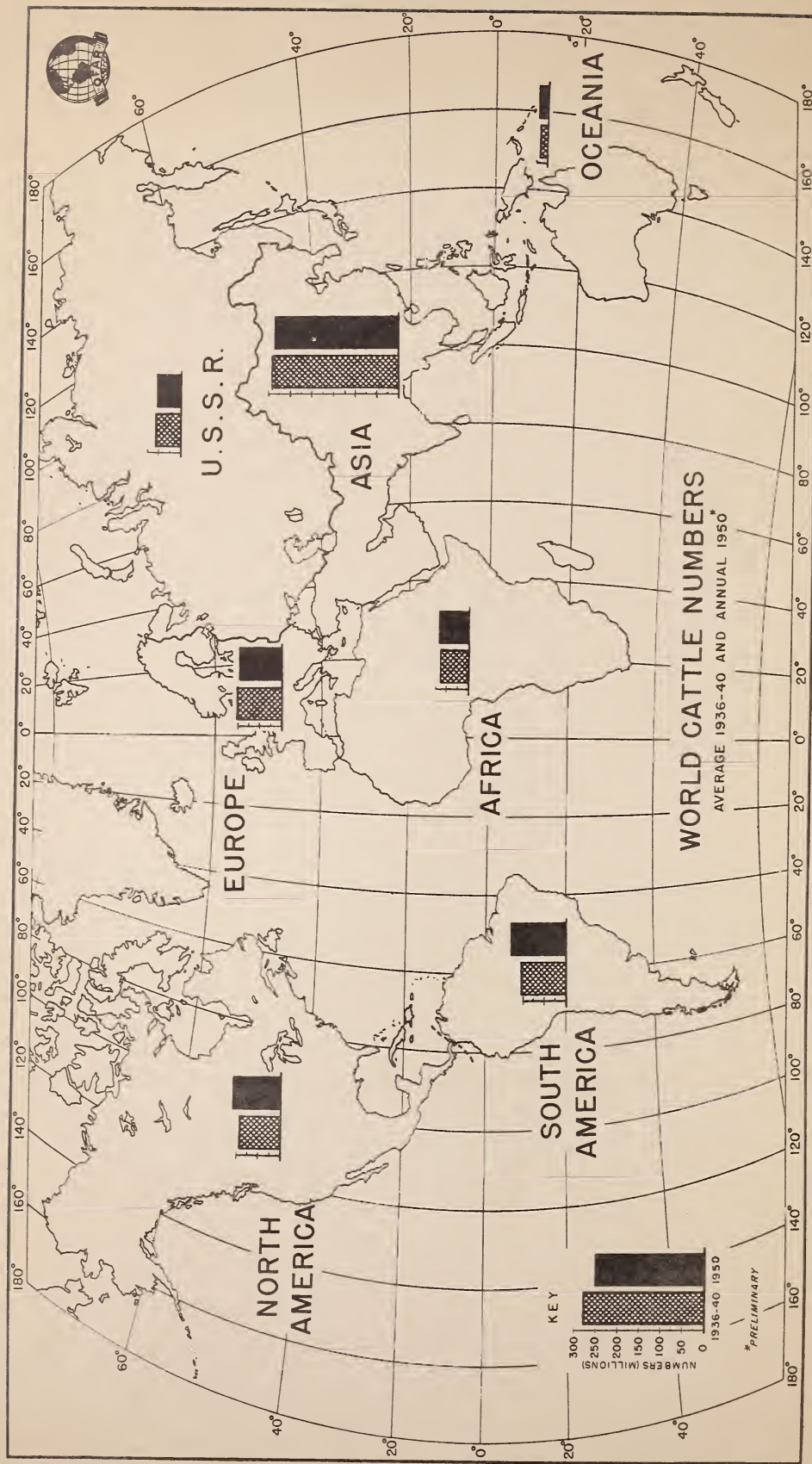
African cattle numbers held their 1948 level through 1949 and now are about 10 percent above the 1936-40 average. Increases in French Morocco and Southern Rhodesia were offset by decreases in the Union of South Africa and Madagascar. Drought or near-drought conditions in certain areas of Africa during 1949 and 1950 can be expected to hold cattle numbers down to the present or even lower levels.

Cattle numbers in Australia as of March 1949 were reported at 14,121,000 head, about 2 percent above the previous year and around 6 percent above the 1936-40 prewar period. The increase of over 335,000 head between March 1948 and March 1949 reflects improved pastoral conditions throughout the country. It is indicated that dairy and beef cattle numbers increased about the same percentagewise. However, beef cattle make up 65 percent of the cattle herd and numerically this class shows the largest quantitative increase. All states, except Queensland, showed an increase in beef cattle numbers. Dairy cattle, on the other hand, increased in all areas, except in the Australian capital territory. The largest quantitative increase occurred in Queensland. With a relatively good pastoral year in 1949 and prospects for another good year in 1950, it is very likely that 1950 cattle numbers will be larger than those of 1949.

New Zealand cattle numbers in 1949 showed only a slight increase over a year earlier, but were still about 6 percent above the prewar level. Beef cattle numbers during the past year dropped by about 36,590 head. The decline in beef cows was 19,000 head and in steers around 17,000 head. This is believed to be the result of heavy marketings in the 1947-48 slaughter season when feed conditions were affected by several months of drought. Dairy cattle, on the other hand, increased by more than 43,000 head. The present outlook is for a small increase in 1950 cattle numbers.

In Asia, cattle numbers were slightly above those of last year and are now approaching the 1936-40 average. The cattle trend in Iran, Turkey, Burma, Philippine Islands, Pakistan and India is upward. Recovery to prewar numbers has been gradual in these countries, except for Turkey and India, which now exceed the 1936-40 average. A further increase is likely in 1950 since numbers in many of the countries are below their prewar levels.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production, approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics. For this report the Committee was composed of Joseph A. Becker, Chairman, Elmer A. Reese, Orval E. Goodsell, and Constance H. Farnworth.





CATTLE: Number in specified countries, averages 1936-40 and 1941-45, annual 1945-1950

Continent and country	Month of estimate	Average		1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	2/ 1950
		Thousands	Thousands						
NORTH AMERICA									
Canada.....	Dec. 1	8,246	9,103	10,258	9,961	9,016	8,944	8,251	8,243
Costa Rica.....		366	415	464	-	-	506	515	527
El Salvador.....	July	680	714	660	650	686	765	-	-
Guatemala.....	July	520	571	-	-	-	901	-	-
Honduras.....	July	524	674	-	-	-	945	-	-
Mexico.....	Dec. 31	11,716	11,959	-	849	918	-	1,000	-
Nicaragua.....		800	-	-	-	-	-	14,500	14,000
United States.....	Jan. 1	66,706	79,978	85,573	82,434	81,207	78,126	78,298	1,275
Cuba.....	Dec. 31	5,024	4,823	4,236	4,136	4,100	4,000	4,000	80,277
Dominican Republic.....	June	885	-	-	597	-	550	-	4,100
Estimated total.....		96,700	111,800	119,400	116,100	114,500	112,100	111,500	113,200
EUROPE									
Albania 6/.....		413	-	-	371	2,206	2,158	2,109	2,203
Austria.....	Dec. 1	2,600	2,530	2,536	2,187	1,539	1,588	1,879	1,901
Belgium.....	Jan. 1	1,724	1,565	1,440	1,539	1,652	-	-	-
Bulgaria 6/.....	Dec. 31	1,822	1,988	1,950	1,900	2,005	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia.....	Jan. 1	4,475	4,403	4,239	4,143	3,975	3,275	3,663	4,100
Denmark.....	Dec. 31	3,108	2,908	3,036	3,094	3,004	2,668	2,751	2,886
Eire.....	June	4,021	4,165	4,211	4,146	3,950	3,921	4,127	-
Finland.....	Mar. 1	1,850	1,682	1,694	1,673	1,566	1,452	1,542	-
France 1/.....	Fall	15,504	15,217	13,960	14,273	15,100	15,125	15,434	15,322
Germany 10/.....	Dec. 1	16,030	15,513	-	13,600	14,600	13,100	13,500	13,900
Greece 6/.....	Dec. 31	1,278	1,208	-	708	788	752	732	743
Hungary 6/.....	Spring	1,905	2,038	1,070	1,104	1,441	-	-	-
Italy.....	July	8,200	7,700	7,100	7,600	7,800	8,000	8,300	-
Luxembourg.....	Dec. 1	108	118	105	111	117	114	111	115
Netherlands.....	May	2,693	2,325	2,277	2,410	2,367	2,313	2,540	-
Norway.....	June 20	1,390	1,245	1,220	1,267	1,225	1,175	1,222	-
Poland.....	June 30	9,924	-	-	6,600	-	-	-	-
Portugal.....	Dec. 31	905	1,000	1,000	950	-	1,000	-	-
Rumania 6/.....	Dec. 31	3,700	-	3,100	3,328	3,114	-	-	-
Spain.....	Dec. 31	3,739	4,074	4,100	3,808	-	4,000	-	-
Sweden.....	Summer	2,959	2,759	2,843	2,869	2,797	2,625	2,706	-
Switzerland.....	April	1,663	1,510	1,461	1,472	1,451	1,424	1,478	-
United Kingdom.....	June	8,798	9,278	9,616	9,629	9,567	9,806	10,229	-
Yugoslavia 6/.....	Dec. 31	4,181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated total.....		103,100	96,900	92,600	92,200	95,000	93,600	96,900	99,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)									
Jan. 1		59,800	-	-	47,000	46,800	50,000	54,000	56,000
ASIA									
Iran.....	March	2,797	2,135	-	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,510
Iraq 6/.....		890	890	875	-	993	-	952	-
Turkey.....	Dec. 31	10,544	10,544	10,406	10,658	10,663	10,708	-	-
Burma 9/.....	Dec. 31	5,143	5,143	-	4,627	4,796	5,207	-	-
Ceylon 6/.....	Dec. 31	1,721	1,721	-	1,812	1,661	1,740	1,792	-
China 13/.....	May	25,000	23,500	23,000	23,200	23,600	-	-	-
India 9/.....	Jan. 1	180,000	177,000	174,000	-	-	-	-	181,500

ASIA (Continued) --

Japan.....	Dec. 31 1/	1,803:1/	2,253:	-	2,318:	1,990:	-	2,130:
Formosa 5/.....	Dec. 31 1/	354:	315:	331:	291:	298:	-	285:
Korea-South.....	Dec. 31 1/ 3/	922:	965:	884:	639:	609:	645:	684:
Indonesia 6/.....	Dec. 31 1/	7,669:	-	-	-	6,290:	-	-
Pakistan 6/.....	Jan. 1 11/	33,000:3/	31,500:	30,000:	-	-	31,000:	31,000:
Philippine Islands 6/.....	Jan. 1 3/	4,340:	-	-	-	-	-	2,850:
Siam 6/.....	Mar. 31	11,303:	-	7,000:	-	7,644:	-	8,000:
Estimated total 14/.....		295,300:	286,100:	276,300:	279,200:	282,500:	281,800:	289,300:

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina.....	July	33,762:3/	33,073:	-	-	41,268:	-	-
Bolivia.....	Dec. 31 1/ 3/	1,921:11/	2,445:	-	-	3,039:	-	-
Brazil.....	June	40,807:3/	43,950:	44,613:	46,358:	46,000:	46,250:	-
Chile.....	Dec. 31 1/	2,489:	2,365:	2,348:	2,397:	2,358:	2,324:	2,344:
Colombia.....	Dec. 31 1/	8,010:3/	11,012:	12,334:	13,000:	13,797:	14,200:	14,500:
Ecuador.....	Dec. 31 1/ 3/	1,174:	-	-	-	-	1,520:	-
Paraguay.....	Dec. 31 1/ 3/	3,259:3/	3,808:	-	-	4,100:	-	4,087:
Peru.....	May	8,297:11/	6,256:	-	2,662:	-	2,662:	-
Uruguay.....		105,600:	108,200:	117,600:	122,800:	125,600:	126,200:	127,200:
Estimated total.....		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

AFRICA

Algeria 16/.....	Nov. 1 1/	841:	874:	896:	843:	-	901:	717:
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	Dec. 31 1/ 3/	2,700:11/	3,195:	-	-	3,195:	-	-
Kenya.....	Dec. 31 1/ 3/	5,239:3/	4,771:	4,297:	4,531:	4,774:	-	-
Tanganyika.....	Dec. 31 1/	5,000:	5,687:	5,745:	6,082:	6,420:	6,370:	-
Uganda.....	Mar. 31	2,466:	2,422:	2,294:	-	2,454:	2,485:	-
Egypt 6/.....	June	2,021:3/	2,145:	2,329:	-	-	-	-
French Morocco 16/.....	Dec. 31 1/	1,970:	2,506:	2,679:	1,800:	1,395:	1,326:	1,549:
Madagascar 16/.....	Dec. 31 1/	5,172:	5,780:	5,913:	5,941:	5,806:	5,737:	5,603:
Mozambique.....	Dec. 31 1/	548:	559:	574:	585:	587:	631:	659:
Northern Rhodesia.....	Dec. 31 1/	618:	647:	688:	697:	699:	770:	807:
Angola.....	Dec. 31 1/ 11/	2,306:11/	2,687:	2,687:	-	-	-	-
Southern Rhodesia.....	Dec. 31 1/	2,340:	2,669:	2,872:	2,913:	2,905:	2,748:	2,822:
Spanish Morocco.....	Dec. 31 1/	259:	310:	290:	223:	234:	-	-
Tunisia 16/.....	Dec. 31 1/	494:	521:	501:	401:	370:	340:	450:
Union of South Africa.....	August	11,636:11/	13,068:	12,900:	12,593:	12,113:	12,470:	-
Estimated total.....		64,400:	70,400:	71,800:	70,600:	69,300:	70,700:	70,600:

OCEANIA

Australia.....	Mar. 31 1/	13,285:	13,828:	14,133:	13,878:	13,427:	13,785:	14,121:
New Zealand.....	Jan. 31	4,449:	4,524:	4,591:	4,667:	4,634:	4,716:	4,723:
Estimated total.....		18,100:	18,800:	19,100:	18,900:	18,500:	18,900:	19,200:
Estimated world total.....		743,000:	737,200:	739,400:	746,800:	752,200:	753,300:	764,100:

1/ End of year estimates (October to December) included under following year for comparisons and totals. Thus for Canada the December 1, 1944 estimate of 10,258,000 head is shown under 1945. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Average for 2 to 4 years only. 4/ June, 5/ Census July 1, 1946. 6/ Data include buffaloes. 7/ Official statistics; may be an underestimate of actual numbers. 8/ Also includes number of cattle in toms, which totaled 50,000 head in 1947. 9/ September. 10/ Totals for 4 zones of occupation. 11/ Census or estimate for single year. 12/ Census December 31, 1934. 13/ Includes China Proper (22 provinces) Manchuria, Jehol and Sinkiang (Turkestan). 14/ Includes estimates for Outer Mongolia. 15/ Census, May 10-12, 1947. 16/ Data include only number taxed.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, United States Foreign Service reports and other information. Data for countries having changed boundaries relate to present territory, unless otherwise noted. Totals include estimates for countries for which official statistics are unavailable.

